FIGHTING THEM OVER.

What Our Veterans Have to Say About Their Old Campaigns.

SPANISH FORT.

Col. Geddes Tells what Troops were First Inside the Rebel Stronghold. N the issue of your great soldier paper of Oct. 13 appears an article by J. H. Bowman in reference to the capture of Spanish I'met, Alabama. He says that a mem-

ber of the 121th Hi, who elained to know all about it, stated that the 95th id, was the first regiment that took possession of said Fort. By implication, at least, Comrade Bowman says his regiment, the 47th Ill., was the first inside the breastworks. Permit me to give you what I know to be a fact. The Third Brigade, Thurd Division, Six-

teenth Corps, was commanded by Col. James L. Geddes, win lows, and consisted of that regiment, the 81-t, 108th, and 12th Ill. The position of this brigade at the investment of Spanish Fort was on the extreme right, the Sth Iowa being on the right of the brigade, which occupied a sort of valley or wide ravine. At this point our line of breastworks was about three or four hundred yards from the enemy's main line, growing less toward the extreme right. Between us and their line were parallels, approaches, etc., protected by formidable chevauxde-frise, and, as we afterwards learned, by tor-

For several days this brigade had been under a most gailing fire from the enemy's gunboats in the bay, we ca constantly dropped immense shells right in our midst. In the meantime Col. Geddes had superintended the digging of an approach from the right of his line down the ravine's side, laterally, to the foot of the hill, on top of which was the energy's main line of breastworks. When the work was discovered it of course drew a heavy fire; but the workers rolled along above them, as they dug, gabions, thus in a measure protecting themselves. I twice visited this work with Col, Geddes and Capt. Scott, of the 8th Iowa.

Gen. Carr and myself had already visited our most advanced parallels, running and rolling from one armosch to another, drawing a quick and sharp fire. I begged the General to retire, er at least "He low," but ke was determined to take necessary observations, and did so at the constant risk of hiel ife. On the 6th of April Col. Goddes gave me,

verbally, a plan of attack, which he had been maturing. It was to place two companies of his regiment in the approach, which had been dug, down to the very extreme end of it. They were to lie low; the besieging force to open a heavy and determined fire along the whole line, under cover of which these two companies Col. Geddes requested me to lay this plan and lasted less than an hour. before Brig. Gen. Eugene A. Carr, commanding Third Division, on whose staff I was an Aid. I did so. Gen. Carr seemed impressed with it, but with necessary caution was at first disinclined to favor it, fearing the sacrifice might be too great. At all events, he sent his to see him. Col. Geddes returned with me. laid his plan before the General, fully explaining it. Gen. Carr was convinced of its feasibility. We rode to Gen. A. J. Smith's head-

6 p. m., April 8, 1865, and was terrific. The two companies of the 8th I wa made the preconcerted dash, got to the breastworks, followed by the regiment and brigade cheering loudly, and the assault became ceneral. First-Lieut. Vineyard, of Co. G. 8th lowa, was the first man on top the enemy's works, his gallant boys after him; a boy himself, he led, did not follow. A brave, bandsome fellow, he was instantly shot down, his dying words, "Don't wait for me, boys; go ahead!" There and then he gave up his life, but the boys went

on, and Spanish Fort was won. The 8th long was first in the enemy's works mand of Lieut.-Col. William B. Bell, who acted, as ever on many hard-fonglit fields, with conspleuons judgment and gallar try, as did all his officers and men. The brigade supported splendidly, and with great cheers, splendid intrepidity and dash showed that they were still the heroes of Vicksburg and other camagainst A. J. Smith's command. The old man and his troops were irresistible. But let me give what an eye witness says:

tinued before Col. Geddes judged it expedient to move, and the sun was just sinking below the western horizon when the signal to advance was given. Instantly the men of the 8th Iowa sprang to their feet, and the two companies of skirmishers, followed by the entire regiment, threw themselves among the fallen and matted timbers, and urged their way as rapidly as possible across the mouth of the distracted the attention of the enemy, while the bold advance of the 8th Iowa scemed to poured upon our boys. It was just here that TRIBUNE has it. Lieut. Vineyard, the gallant leader of Co. G. Newton's Divis 8th Iowa, feil dangerously wounded. Some of his men baited a moment where he lay. 'Pay comrade. We followed the road toward no attention to me,' he said; 'go shead!' The Atlanta. Our brigade was in the rear, and frightened rebels, seeing the boys still clambering over the breastworks, and not knowing mile from the bridge when the ball opened. what force there might be behind, threw down their arms. Three hundred were made prisoners on the spot; others retreated rapidly toward the center of the fort, and a line of battle further advance of our troops into the fortress. For more than 300 yards the brave 8th fought its way towards the enemy's center; but it army was bearing down upon us; that he had the victorious Hawkeyes halted and conammunition and 50 pieces of artillery. The The rebel force was between them and the 8th Iowa should be permitted to inscribe on their banner, 'First at Spanish Fort,'"

As a comrade who had five brothers in Iowa regiments, I would rather lose my right arm than detract one lots from the well-won laurels was more difficult to scale than the Chinese of any comrade or regiment. The writer was | wall. such "incidentals" thrown in as Shiloh and sault and capture of Spanish Fort was con-ceived and planned by Col. Geddes alone and executed by his regiment primarily, supported by the speedid and dashing Illinois regiments of his brieade, followed up by Camby's whole army then present. It would have been a Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, and the other splendid Western troops ever faitered. Shoulder to should a they were irresistable, and, in fact, like the Army of the Tennessee, of which they

had been a part, never knew defeat! The water does not claim much, and seldom

In reference to the part the 8th Iowa took at Smith, the beloved of his command; to Gen. Eugene A. Carr, a hero of two great wars and many Indian campaigns, a polished soldier and us how they fare! with our "Fighting Joe gentleman; to Maj. Biuford Wilson, of Illinois, Assistant Adjutant-General on Carr's staff, who was present with Col. Geddes during the assault, and himself a most gallent and capable soldier, and to hundreds of others who were plain, us varnished truth. - ANDREW GEDDES, Lieutenant-Colonel 8th Iows, 472 Lafayette

Evenue, brooklyn, N. Y. Wake Them Up!

That's what should be done with the kidneys when the grow sleepy. Their insction precedes their discus. That capital diuretic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, gives exactly the right impetus when they become sluggish. Use it and keep out of danger, for you are "in it "if your kidneys don't | inclose stamp to me I will send him the preact. This medicine is also adapted to malarial and scription of a genuine certain cure free of cost.

AT GETTYSBURG.

Lieut. Peck Tells what Carroll's Brigade Did in the Battle. T HAVE read the article of Serg't Owen Wright, 14th Ind., in your issue of June 36, and also that of First Lieut. W. H. Thurston, of !licketts's Battery F, 1st Pa. L. A., in your issue of Oct. 13. Comrade Wright says his regiment was on Howard's left at Gettysburg on the evening of July 2, 1:63. Other comrades of that regiment claim to have been in some other position. Howard's left was a full half mile from Weidrich's and Ricketts's batteries, and they could not have rendered any assistance when so far away.

I have Vol. 27, Official Records of the Rebellion, before me. The official report of the battle of Gettysburg by Gen. O. O. Howard, page 706, locates Carroll's Brigade on the extreme right of Ames's Division (the First Division), which would bring them some distance to the right of the position held by my regiment. I would like to ask Comrades Wright and Thurston what Carroll's men were doing way down there near Culp's Hill while the fighting was going on at the top of the hill for the possession f Weidrich's and Ricketts's gans?

Now, comrades, this is a "little too thin." The 4th Ohio say they formed on our left, and I know they were lying in the grass in our rear, for I saw them come in and drop there, and still they have the cheek to say they charged through the batteries and saved the gons. Now, do you believe it? I am frank to say I do not. This claim is made by Carroll's Brigade, which, I suppose, means the whole brigade. I think Lient. Thurston and Sorg't Wright had better read up the official reports, or they may want to look up a hole to crawl into. I hardly think I was quite re much asleep as Comrade Thurston imagines. It would be very easy for him to be mistaken about what troops saved the batteries, as he avs he was badly wounded; besides, it was getting quite dark when this struggle among he guns occurred.

On page 705, Howard says: "After the cannonading had ceased, and the enemy's infantry attack on the left had be n repulsed, another attack, said to be by Rodes's Division, commenced between 7 and 8 p. m., beginning between Geas. Slocum and Wadsworth, and extending along the front of Ames to the town of Gettysburg. A brigade of Gen. Schurz's Division was ordered to support Gen. Ames. Another brigade of Gen. Schurz's pushed to the support of Gen. Wadsworth, upon his right." On page 706, he says: "The attack was so sudden and violent that the infantry in front of Ames was giving way. In fact, at one moment the enemy had got within the bat eries. A request for assistance had already gone to headquarters; so promptly a brigade of the Second Corps, under Col. Carroll, moved to Ames's right, deployed, and went into position just in time to check the enemy's advance. " At Weidrich's battery, Gen. Ames, by ex-

traordinary exertions, arrested a panic, and the men with sponge staffs and bayonets forced the enemy back. At this time he received support from Gen. Schurz. Effective assistance was also rendered at this time by a portion of were to dash for the breastworks, supported by | Gen. Steinwehr's command at points where the regiment and brigade, and, as emergency | the enemy was breaking through. This forious dictated, by a general assault of the whole line. onset was met and withstood at every point,

"At 9:30 p. m. the old position was resumed by the regiments of my corps Col, Carroll remaining between Ames and Wadsworth." Now, Carroll's Brigade is not oven mentioned in connection with this struggle among the batteries, and it is fair to suppose that they compliments to Col. Geddes by myself, wishing were not there. All the support mentioned was given by troops belonging to the Eleventh

in Ames's Brigade by moving the 17th Conn. quarters, and Gen. Carr convinced that splen- to the right, which left a gap between the 25th did, dashing old fighter, and his approval was and 75th Ohio, and before other troops could given. Theree we went to Gen. Canby, who be put in the place of my regiment the also gave his assent, and the necessary orders "Tigers" broke through and got on the flank and rear of the 25th and 75th, and forced them back, and succeeded in reaching the batteries, where they only remained a few minutes, when the troops rallied, and with the assistance of the men of the batteries and supports from the Eleventh Corps they were repulsed; not by Carroll's Brigade, but by Ames's Brigade, and other help from our corps. During this charge Adj't Young, of the 197th Ohio (Ames's Brigade), captured the colors of the 8th La. Tigers, as shown by official report of Capt. John M.

Lutz, 107th Ohio, page 720. I am not going to claim that Carroll's Brigade was not wanted on this occasion, for I am convinced, after reading the official records, that they were wanted; but I do say that in-The regiment was under the farmediate comrich's and Ricketts's batteries, they were supporting portions of Wadsworth's Division, of the First Corps, and Ames's Division, of the Eleventh Corps, at the base of East Cemetery Hall, instead of at the top of the hill, as they

pretended. paigns. The fact is it was hard to stand up and bring forward your evidence in a fair and manly way. Let us at least be comrades. It is glory enough to have taken any part in the historic battle of Gettysburg .- A. W. "For nearly an bour the bombardment con- PECK, First Lientenant Co. D, 17th Conn.,

WITH SHERMAN.

Another Chapter of the Peach Tree Creek Battle.

Gen. Newton's Division, of the Fourth Corps. took a hand in this battle. Comrades who have written before have, doubtless, described ravine. A loud shout from the rest of the di- things as they saw them, and as memory revision, as if the whole were about to charge, produces; but men in the line had little chance for observation, except in their immediate front and neighborhood. The firing began a strike him with dismay. From the extreme little before noon, as I remember it, not in the left of the rebel rifle-pits a heavy fire was | morning, as the last writer in THE NATIONAL

Newton's Division crossed the creek on the bridge near that redoubt spoken of by the last | Mo. had only reached a point about a quarter of a Away to our right the roar of battle was tremendous. The smoke came rolling up as though the woods were on fire. We were not long in expectancy. Our brigades in advance was now formed by the enemy to check the began firing fast and forious. Orderlies came riding back in all haste. One of them stopped long enough to tell as that the whole rebel was now dark, and in obelience to orders been sent to Gen. Thomas for reinforcements, These brigades of ours came back down the structed a line of rifle-pits. Over 600 prisoners | road in great disorder. They were being fell into our bands, besides large quantities of flanked, they said, and this, too, on the left, creek, and seemed determined to get around and in possession of the bridge. The creek along here was hardly fordable, the water deep, and the banks of that kind of clay which

a soldier in the 1st and 8th lows from April, Between us and the creek, and in our rear. 1861, to May, 1866; from Wilson's Creek, Aug. was an open field. On the flats next the creek

10. 1861, to Spanish Fort, Augil 8, 1865 with was a cornfield. White cheering was heard on 10, 1861, to Spanish Fort, April 8, 1865, with was a cornfield. While cheering was heard on our right, out of the woods on our left came a Vicksburg. Let me say, therefore, that the as- rebel column, company front, on the doublequick, en route for the bridge. Our brigade. hitherto inactive, quickly changed front and began firing into this rebel column, and what with our bullets and the grape and canister from the small work spoken of near the bridge, we had the satisfaction of seeing this rebel "cold day" for this country had the Iowa, column melt away before the cornfield was crossed. They went back faster than they came out, and over the same route.

My company stood picket that night, with the line along the edge of the woods and reaching the creek. At the break of day the next morning a Sergeant and myself made a reconrashes into print, but in justice and truth be noissance in our immediate front, and only a does aver and declare, from personal knowl- | short distance in the woods we came across a edge, that the Sth Iows was the very last to substantial earthworks built somewhat in the leave the front of the line at Shiloh, 5:30 p. m., form of a fort. At the time of our visit there April 6, 1502, and the first in Spanish Fort | was no living soul in it, nothing but a few surplus muskets, canteens, cob-pipes, etc. I have glways thought that this storming or charging the latter place, I would refer to Gen. A. J. party came out of this fort; and as a part of the program of Gen. Hood was to seize and held the bridge, comrades have previously told

Hooker." Their project failed to connect. We were told that Gen. Thomas and staff actually manned these guns at the bridge, which swept that cornfield and checked that charge. I should really like to know how this present and know that the foregoing is the | was. Can any comrade tell? I remember seeing Gen. Hooker riding up to our lines and saying: "Boys, we have whipped them again."

I think this the left end of Peach Tree Creek. I am sure there were no other troops between us and said creek; and if there had been no Gettysburg, Chicksmauga, Antietam, or Shileh this would have been quite a battle .-R. C. RICE, Co. B. 125th Ohio, Warren, Ohio.

If any young, old or middle-aged man suffering from nervous debility, weakness, will PREMONITIONS.

An Ohlo Lad Who Knew He was to Killed at Kenesaw Mountain. URE it is that fate often speaks in unmistakable terms to her victims. That death comes without previous warning is not always true; and the great beyond is oft revealed to mortal eyes. Instances like that which I am about to relate could, doubtless, in innumerable numbers, be recounted by c mrades of the battlefield.

Around the base of "Old Kenesaw Mount-

ain" we had been manuvering for many days.

Constantly under fire, with death staring us in the face both by day and night, we had become habituated to danger. Our regiment had been on the front line the day before, and, following the established rule, we were having a rest in the third line from the front. A short distance to the right of our brigade the Johnnies had kicked up a small row, and threatening an onslaught on our lines, we were hurriedly sent over there to strengthen the reserve. Arriving on the ground we took position in the rear of all. As the firing lulied we quietly sat ourselves down to await further developments. Robert J. Rice, a private of our company, came and sat down by my side, and remarked, "We are going to have a battle." I saw no nunsual indications of such an event, and replied to him accordingly. Without any appearance of concern or alarm he replied, Yes, we are; and some of us will be killed, I among the number; and, Lieutenant, I want

ing to catch breath, "The three left compicket-line, we halted, and without waiting an N. Y. introduction we took part in repelling a sortie of the enemy. Glaucing around to see how it was with those under my command, I saw tree for shelter, firing his rifle with great deliberation. Then it was that his admoni-

through the head. One may say that such dangers as we were back unaided. If this man is yet living I | they belonged to the Iron Brigade. should like to hear from him through the soldiers' paper—The National Tribune.—R. C. Bice, Captain, Co. B, 125th Ohio, Warren, O.

On that same 18th of April, 1862, John Gibbon, Captain commanding Battery B, 4th U.S.

Art., won his rank of Brigadier-General of Corps was ordered to guide right, and I recolded.

SPANISH FORT.

Other Testimony as to the 8th Iowa Taking

I see in the issue of your excellent old soldiers' paper of Oct. 13 an article from the pen of some comrade of the 47th Ill., in which he attempts to state facts as to which regiment first entered the works on the evening of April 8, 1865, at Spanish Fort. I have no doubt but that he states the truth so far as it relates to his own locality. I don't desire to detract an iota from the military glory and honor of the comrade and the brave boys under his command; and have no doubt but that if he and they had been in position, where opportunity had offered, they would have been the first inside of the rebel fortifications on that memorable occasion. The arrangements, however, were that the works were to be and were attacked, first, from the extreme right of the Union lines. The Third Brigade of the Third Division, Sixteenth Corps, occupied this point under the command of Col. (later General) Geddes, of the 8th Iowa. The brigade was made up of four regiments, as follows: The 124th Ill., Col. John H. Howe; 108th Ill., Col. Charles Turner; 81st Ill., Col. Andrew W. Rogers, and the 8th Iowa, Col. Geddes.

A little while before sundown the Union batteries all around our line opened on the works, and kept up an incessant firing, and about sundown Col. Geddes deployed two companies of the 8th Iowa as skirmishers, and sent them forward, quickly followed by two additional companies, and these by the balance of his regiment; and these immediately by the 81st Iil., tory. Give us the facts. Look up the records | and next in quick succession by the 124th and

When the whole brigade had left their trenches the batteries in its rear ceased firing. Within a very short time the whole brigate were inside the rebel works and had driven

the enemy from their front, It was now almost dark, and the writer knows that the Union batteries, except those in the rear of the trenches of this (Third) brigade, were still in full play. The scene of the rain of fire which was then falling inside of the rebel fortifications on the left of the position of the Third Brigade was simply awful, and never to

We have no doubt but that our comrades of the 47th lil. got there, and in good shape, too, but did not get there first. This honor belongs to the Third Brigade, Third Division, Sixteenth Corps, and of these the two skirmish companies of the 8th Iowa first sent out were the first to get footbold inside Spanish Fort .-A. W. ROGERS, Colonel, 51st Ill., Warrensburg,

THE 83D PA.

Corporal Hutchinson Corrects Comrade Pot-

N your issue of Aug. 25 J. B. Potter, Olivet, Ark., corrects an error in my article of Aug. 4, when, by inadvertence, the printer makes me say the 83d Pa, was in Gen. Shaler's Brigade, of Newton's Division, Sixth Corps, when it should have been the 82d Pa.: also, I would call attention to another error of many, and it is this: Gen. Brooks's Division was the one which supported and assaulted the rebel works upon the immediate left of Newton's Division, while Howe's protected the bridge-heads at Franklin's old crossing below Hazel Run, and rendered its assistance later in the day, if it gave any, at Salem Church; also, the Orange and Fredericksburg Plank road should be, properly, the Orange and Fredericksburg road. Comrade Potter says that the 83d Pa. was from first to last in the Fifth Corps. I

comprised of the 17th N. Y., 83d Pa., 44th N. Y., Stockton's 16th Mich., and 12th N. Y. The division was commanded by Maj.-Gen. Fitz John Porter, and consisted of Martindale's. Morell's, and Butterfield's Brigades. This di-Sykes's Regulars, was formed into a provisional grand; while we, with our short-range guns. corps, under the command of Gen, Porter, one of our very ablest Generals the war produced, who felt the whole weight of the animosity of that Nero of the war, Edwin M. Stanton. It served on the Peninsula, at Yorktown, in the Third Corps, and then, after being transerred up to West Point, was at White House Landing with Sykes's Division, and placed under Porter. while Morell took command of Porter's old division, eliminated from Third Corps. So, in point of fact, Comrade Potter did not quite get his correction correct. I find great pleasure and profit in reading your valuable paper, and know that by literature only can all the inci-

commanding, Butterfield's Brigade, which was

GIBBON AT ANTIETAM. Capt. Stewart Tells how He Handled a Gun

dents of the war be brought out. - Corp'l

HUTCHINSON, North Abington, Mass.

at that Battle. HAVE read in several papers about the great bravery displayed by Gen. Long-street, Confederate Army, at the battle of Antietam, in loading and firing a gun, and the shot bursting among the staff of Gen. McClellan. I honor Gen. Longstreet for what he did on that occasion.

Now, I wish to mention what Gen. Gibbon did at the battle of Antietam. It is not what might be considered a parallel case, for the gun that Gen. Longstreet fired was at long range. whereas the gun that Gen. Gibbon handled was at, possibly, as close range as ever troops reached a battery without capturing it. I refer to Battery B, 4th U. S. Art. The battery was in front of the strawstacks, and the enemy than 30 yards. The battery had lost very Mineral Springs, Ind.

heavily, and most of the guns had nothing like the number of men to handle them efficiently. The enemy had attempted to capture it twice, but had been repulsed. They were getting ready for the third attack, when Gen. Gibbon, commanding the Iron Brigade at the time, and

seeing the desperate attempt of the enemy, and seeing the gunner of the left piece fall, dismounted from his horse and acted as gunner of the piece until the enemy were driven back. The losses of the battery in that battle were one commanding officer and 42 enlisted men. And those losses were incurred within half an hour from the time the battery was placed in

I say let us give credit to our own Generals, who did so bravely. I will also say that the General's valuable service on that occasion was possibly the means of saving glorious old Battery B from capture. -JAMES STEWART, Captain, U. S. A., retired,

THE IRON BRIGADE.

Carthage, O.

How Certain Troops of the First Corps came to be Thus Designated. While in Washington last September with many other veterans I wended my way to the First Corps Hoadquarters, where, among others, I met members of the 20th N. Y. S. M. (or 80th N. Y.), 21st. 23d and 35th N. Y., who were in the Second Brigade, First Division, First Corps; also some of the 76th N. Y., who were in the Fourth Brigade, First Division, First Corps, you to notice that I do my duty, and go as far | together with all of the three Wiscousin and as any man." Hardly had he finished this re- the one Indiana regiments that were in the mark when we were called to "attention," and Third Brigade, First Division, First Corps. on the "double-quick" we were rushed to the | Each and every man when asked what brigade front, not stopping until we reached the reserve | he served in claimed to have been a member of of the picket-line, entirely out of our place, ac- | the "Iron Brigade." There is surely enough cording to the regular order of things. On glory in the old First Corps to go round to reaching the reserve there was considerable every man who served therein, without all confusion apparent in front, and without wait- claiming to have served in the Iron Brigade. The original Iron Brigade was composed of panies deploy as skirmishers," was the ringing | the following-named regiments: 2d N. Y. Cav. command of our commanding officer. On the | (or Harris Light), Battery B, 4th U. S. Art., run we obeyed the order, and changing front | 21 U. S. Sharpshooters (or Chippies), 14th we rushed down into the woods. Reaching the Brooklyn (or 84th N. Y.), 22d, 24th and 30th

The name was first applied to the abovenamed regiments on the 18th of April, 1862, by Brig.-Gen. C. C. Augur in response to a Robert in our immediate front, with a small | question of Gen. Patrick. Gen. Patrick had expressed surprise at the endurance displayed by the brigade by saying: "General, your men tions-his premonitions of death-came back | must be made of cast-iron, to march so rapidly to me so suddenly. Yes, and while I looked all day yesterday and all night too."
he staggered and fell—shot dead, with a bullet Gen. Augur instantly replied: "Yes is the Iron Brigade."

The name was immediately appropriated accustomed to had caused him to think this; by the regiments comprising the brigade that he had become despondent, etc. This was | and retained by them until the battle of Annot the case, because he had just joined us from | tietam, when a newspaper correspondent, after a long siege in the hospital. This was his first | the battle was over in writing of the endurbattle. We held that line, but our loss was lance and courage of the Third Brigade, comvery considerable. I think it was an Illinois | posed of the 2d, 6th and 7th Wis. and 19th regiment that we assisted. One poor fellow in Ind. regiments, applied the name Iron Brigade the pit occupied by us was shot through both | to them, and that last-named brigade has gone eyes. He lay on the ground there awhile, and | into history as THE Iron Brigade. They have only complained that the stretcher bearers worn it worthily; let them have it. But I prowere slow in coming after him. He grew im- test against the whole 20,000 who from time patient and, getting on his feet, made his way to time served in the First Corps claiming that

Volunteers .- VAN O'LINDA GORDON, Secretary, 22d N. Y. Vet. Association, 298 Remsen street, Cohoes, N. Y.

WHO OPENED GETTYSBURG. Another Comrade Says the Iron Brigade Had Nothing to do With It.

SEE that 7th Wis., First Brigade, First Division, First Corps man bobs up serenely again at this late day and lays claim to being first in the Gettysburg battle of July 1, 1863. I must proceed to knock him down and sit on him with facts so solid that he will not be able to rise again. On the morning of the 1st of July, 1863, as

we left camp in the vicinity of Emmitsburg, the 76th N. Y. was placed on the right of the brigade, which was on the right of the division occupying the right of the First Corps. This brought the 76th N. Y. to the extreme front in marching, and on the extreme right in line of

Now, we will see about the First Brigade man sending the Second Brigade down through the town before reaching the battlefield. On approaching within two miles of the town, Gen. Cutler was ordered to move obliquely to the left across the fields to the ridge near the Seminary, west of the town, where the enemy was already engaging our cavalry (not the Iron Brigade). He moved across the railroad with the 76th and 147th N. Y., and 56th Pa., and immediately formed in line of battle.

And here let me say that up to this time no infantry had been engaged. But before we could come to a front we found ourselves engaged with a vastly superior force of the enemy, advancing in two lines at short range in front, and on our right flank, where we had no protection and no support.

In going over the field on the next day we found none of the Iron Brigade on the right of the railroad cut, but down on the left far away from the point where the ball opened. I know whereof I affirm, for I was there on the field when the first Yankee musket was fired on that first day of July, 1863, and was also over the field on the next day looking after our wounded boys. Serg't Wm. Miller and myself, armed with baskets of bread-andcheese and canteens of water, found scores of hot July sun pouring its scorching rays down

Among the wounded we found Orderly-Serg't Henry Cliff, of Co. F, 76th N. Y., who had He wishes they would write something. Why been shot through the knee on the first day. and Corp'i Scribner, of Co. G, 76th, shot through the bowels, and many others wounded. Among the dead were Serg't-Maj. Thomas Martin, 76th N. Y., a musket-ball having passed through his arm and body; besides many others

out on that awful day of battle. Let me urge, in conclusion, that all living members of the old First Corps, First Division, First and Second Brigades, should be heard from, giving us some of their experiences during those awful days of war, suffering, and death. Thousands were taken then; thousands have followed since, and few of us are left to tell the stories-some around the campfires; some at home, around our own fireside, to children and children's children, and some through the columns of the soldiers' friend-THE NA-TIONAL TRIBUNE .- C. W. COOK, Sergeant, Co. G, 76th N. Y., Janesville, Wis.

THAT BATTERY CHARGE!

Fight Made by the 4th Mich. N THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE of Oct. 6 was a reference by Comrade McNeil, 31st Ohio, to the charge of Church's 4th Mich. comrade, I saw that charge, and I have it a record of the service he took part in in comdown in my diary. Do you wonder I said such | pany with some Iowa boys at the battle of Praithings were common in the West? We stood upon a hill near Gen. Thomas when | young General, Frank Herron, came up from it was made, and could see the whole move- Misseuri just in time to save them from capture vision, with the addition of Maj.-Gen. George | ment of troops in the valley below. It was

> could do nothing to help. Comrade, I will not say that Thomas's Division did all the fighting; but it did its share. | (who were no more, the writer believes, than Are you sure about the 2d Minn, being with us 4,000 men,) the whole Confederate crew for to Atlanta? It went home from Nashville in several hours, the writer's force, under Gen. the Spring of 1862 to fight Indians. Did it Blount, helped him out and relieved his poor come back to us? I would like to know, to boys, who had been marching and fighting make out my history of Battery C correctly. | continuously for over 24 hours. The battle Please inform me.

that Comrade Buell gave us of the Captain of forces won the battle after all. And why? Be-Battery B. He is a different character from | cause their artillery was so much superior to the most of our Regular officers in the West, the rebels' that they would not continue the He is more daring and dashing, like our volunteer officers. With us the batteries were al- night. Our forces were commanded by Maj.ways close by the skirmishers, and I have Gen. Blount and Gen. Herron, and theirs by the poem the title of which is, "On the Shores often seen the guns run over logs and stumps | Hindman and Marmaduke. The writer was so they would jump up two feet or more, and the cannoncers would have all they could do But I cannot scribble any more this time. I

story of Battery C is waiting for brighter days May God bless all the old boys and the Editor of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, who gives us such good opportunities to fight over our battles .-S. HENDRICK, 208 Sixth avenue west, Hutchin-

Don't Tobacco Spit Your Life Away Is the startling, truthful title of a little book just received, telling all about Notobac, the wonderful, harmless, economical, guaranteed cure for the tobucco habit in every form. Tobacco-users who want to quit and can't, by mentioning THE NATIONAL TRI-BUNE can get the book mailed free. Address THE

PICKET SHOTS.

From Alert Comrades All Along the

Peach Tree Creek Once More. ETER E. PALEN, Co. K, 143d N. Y

(address not given), writes: "In the

issue of Oct. 13, page 4, Comrade J. P. Waters, 111th Pa., says, 'although we were driven off the field,' 'enemy getting in our rear,' 'though no fault of ours, but of the First Division,' etc. The 143d N. Y. was the left regiment of the First (Williams's) Division, Twentieth Corps, during the battle of Peach Tree Creek, July 20, 1864. We had just got on the south bank of the creek when, without any skirmishing, the battle began; we double quicked, formed, and went into the action; the 143d N. Y. went in by right by file into line, opening fire on the right, but holding fire on the left, as we were told Genry's Division was in the front. We had hardly got into line when some of the 111th Pa. and 137th N. Y. passed over the left of our regiment and went to the rear, and on their heels came the enemy, and our whole line was hotly engaged. Our left rested on the crest of a narrow ridge, with a deep ravine to our left and front; no connections on our left. Geary's Division formed a second line to our rear, Bundy's (13th N. Y.) battery across the ravine was what saved our flank, as two or three times there were more Johnnies in the ravine to our left than our whole brigade numbered. Our regiment were marching past our left towards Geary's ister and stockings filled with bullets into the enemy's front and flank, and they were driven | 1862 at Macon, Libby and other prisons. back each time. They charged on our left and front several times, and the dead and wounded in front and left showed where it was bot. I was over that battlefield in December last, and I would not rob any one of any proper credit; but I do protest against any blame being Division could have connected with our left if | State regiments. they had stayed on that line."

An Opequon Incident.

D. W. Richardson, Lieutenant, Co. A, 110th Ohio, Charleston, Tenn., writes: "Seeing S. A. Bendon's Picket Shot in the issue of Oct. 13, will give my version of the incident he speaks of at Opequon Sept. 19, 1864. If the 87th Pa. was on the right of the Winchester and Berryville pike they must have deen detached from the brigade, as the Sixth Corps was formed on the left of the said pike, the 110th Ohio being the extreme right of the corps, its right a few reds to the left of said pike, with the Nineteenth Corps forming on the right. When or-Corps was ordered to guide right, and I recollect remarking to Col. Spangler that those orthere was much of a break in the Nineteenth Corps, at least not enough to cause any serious trouble, but the advantage gained by the rebs was occasioned by the two corps separating; for any old soldier knows that troops crowd toward the guide. Comrade Bendon speaks a little slightingly of the Eighth Corps at Cedar Creek. I cannot help thinking had the Sixth Corns or any other been placed in the same sitnation in which the Eighth Corps was on the morning of Oct. 19 it would have developed some running qualities as well as the Eighth. Another mistake Bendon makes is putting the 116th Ohio in our Second Brigade, Third Division. Sixth Corps, which brigade at that time was composed of 110th, 122d, and 126th Ohio, 6th Md., 87th Pa., and 9th N. Y. H. A."

That They May be Recognized. C. C. Wright, 126th N. Y., Murrayville, W. Va., thinks that each comrade, while at all National Encampments and other great meetings, to aid in identification, should wear on his breast a ribbon, one inch and a quarter wide and six inches long, with large, plainlyprinted figures and letters thereon, showing his regiment or other organization as it was known during the war. At the late Encampment nearly all had displayed across their breasts ribbons bearing the names of the States in which they now live, and in many cases it served to disguise their identity to their old comrades, who had only known them as soldiers of other States. Let each provide himself with a badge of this sort, whether he be a member of the Grand Army or not.

Homes for Settlers. L. Rifenburg, Co. I, 76th N. Y., Ocala, Fla., says he will answer all inquiries, accompanied by postage, regarding the desirability of Florida as a settling place, until they get too while Archer fought west and south of it. many for him. First come first served.

Why Don't They Write? D. J. Zook, Co. E, 94th Ill., Hawkins, Mich., wonders if "some of the old boys of the Army of the Frontier, who fought under Gen. Herron, are alive yet. Don't hear from them through THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE."

Blanchard M. Fosgate, Co. F, 89th N. Y., and our poorboys, lying where they fell, with that of the Satyr, W. H. Brown, and Cricket, Mississippi Squadron, Walnut Hill, Ill., seldom sees anything from his regiment, but several have died lately and he has seen the death notices. do not some of the boys who were up Red River on the Cricket when she got 45 cannonballs in her sides tell about it? "Many comrades mention the country where they live, and tell of its good qualities. I live in southern Illinois. We have a splendid climate-a great of the dear old comrades that were mustered | fruit section. Taking everything into consideration, I think land is cheaper in southern Illinois than any place in the United States." James Langwell, Co. D. 3d Mo., Omaha, Ark. sees no mention of his regiment. "Now, I'll tell you, we did something, and the boys ought to tell about it. I enlisted in Co. D. 3d Mo. (Sam'l H. Starr Captain), on Oct. 12, 1861; was

discharged at Woodville, Ala., Jan. 2, 1864, reenlisted in Co. C. 10th Mo., Jan. 3, 1864; was discharged Dec. 25, 1865, at Victoria, Tex." Dexter Etheridge, Co. F, 1st Mich. S. S. Quincy, Mich., has concluded that there was no such regiment as his; for although he sees the mention of hundreds of others, yet his is never mentioned. John Hertkern, Co. H. 4th U. S. Cav., West

battery at Hoover's Gap, Tenn. Yes, Washington, D. C., says that he desires to give rie Grove, Ark., on Dec. 7, 1862. The brave and entire destruction, and fought, singlehanded, the entire rebel forces of at least 15,000, not counting the Quantrell gang. After was a drawn one, the rebels remaining on the I was very much interested with the account | field: but, strange as it may seem, the Union fight the next day, and retreated during the wounded in the right arm toward evening, and lay in the hospital at Fayetteville, Ark., for over four months, and in Fort Scott, Kan., for over a month. He was discharged at Fort spend the most of my time in bed, and my Leavenworth, Kan., May 1, 1863.

The Last Gun at Gettysburg. John L. Parker, Historian 22d Mass., Lynn, Mass., writes: "Comrade Buell, of Philadelphia, says in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE of Nov. 10. 'It wasn't the first gun of Gettysburg that the claim of the 76th . N. Y. as to the first gun and proceed to inquire who fired the last one.' In answer to his inquiry, let me say that the ast gun was fired by the First Brigade, First Division, Fifth Corps. The brigade consisted of the 18th and 22d Mass., 1st Mich., and 118th Pa., commanded by Col. W. S. Tilton, of the 22d Mass. In the afternoon of July 4, 1863, the brigade was sent out through the woods which | pense. It will pay our readers to send two-cent Theumatic atiments, want of vigor, and irregularity of bowers, liver and stomach.

No humbug, no deception. Address Charles were in the sunken road, not much farther stamp for a copy to Potter Circulating Library, than 30 yards. The battery had lost very Mineral Springs, Ind.

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Burt, of the 22d Mass., was deployed to the front, with orders to 'feel them carefully.' Maj. Burt's line drove in the rebel skirmishers, but no line was developed. There was no serious resistance to the advance of our line. After a little brisk skirmishing Maj. Burt had orders to call in his men and the brigade was withdrawn. That skirmish-line of Maj. Burt had the honor of firing the last shot at the enemy's rear-guard at Gettysburg; and as the ommander was an officer of the 22d, and a large part of the detail was from the same command, I claim the honor for the 'Henry Wilson Regiment."

Information Asked and Given. R. E. Fitch, Co. E. 14th Iowa, and Co. C. 132d Ill., Laranne, Wyo., says that he is always hoping to hear through the columns of THE opened a sharp fire into their flank as they NATIONAL TRIBUNE from some of those who were captured with him late on that fateful Division line, and Bundy's battery poured can- | Sunday afternoon near Shiloh's dread "hornets' nest," and confined so many weary months of

R. S. Parr, Co. I, 18th Ind., Franklin, Ind., says that while his brigade (Benton's) was on the return march from West Plains to Pilot Knob, Mo., prior to going to Vicksburg, the writer was in the advance-guard, and on coming to the top of a hill they saw a cabin in front thrown on Williams's First Division at l'each of them and a squad of cavalry around it in Tree Creek for not connecting on its left with | commotion. On coming up they learned that Geary's right. The First Division went into the cavalry had killed a noted bushwhacker. that action where it was ordered to, and it The writer would like to know who he was, stayed there and held its ground. It was there | and also the company and regiment of the cav-Gen. Augur instantly replied: "Yes, sir; this to connect with all through the fight. Geary's alry. He thinks that it was one of the Missouri Charles Cunningham, National Military

Home, Kan., says that he is trying to find the whereabouts of his daughter, Mary Ann Cunningham. She was a clerk in a laundry store at East Saginaw, Mich., in November, 1889, and since that time he has heard nothing of her. Wm. Gunning, U. S. Steamers Catskill and Fort Jackson, Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. .. save that he was informed by a comrade recently that in the Spring of this year some-

one advertised for him in the columns of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. He is sorry that he did not see the notice, but if anyone desires to write to him they can do so by directing their letters to the above address. John W. Bowen, Adjutant-General, Department of Nebraska, Grand Army of the Repub-

badge to Comrade Weigant upon proper identification.

Another Youngest Soldier. Charles H. Mason, East Somerville, Mass., says that he has read so much about the youngest soldier that he will answer for himself. He was born Feb. 2, 1848; was enrolled in Co. A, 17th U.S., as a private, Feb. 22, 1862, and was discharged therefrom at expiration of term of service. He feels proud in saying that he never fell out on line of march. He was known as the "Infant," far and wide, throughout the Fifth Corps. He re-enlisted March 24, 1865, in Co. G. 9th U. S., and served his time out. Buell Corrected.

A. H. Huber, Westminster, Md., writes: The usually correct Buell is in error in his article of Nov. 10, under the caption of 'The First Gnn at Gettysburg,' when he asserts that the 6th Wis. struck the advance of Archer's rebel) Brigade, which, with the help of the 14th Brooklyn, it captured or destroyed.' It was Davis's (Miss.) Brigade that was struck by the 6th Wis. and 14th Brooklyn. The fight occurred about 1 p. m., and in the celsbrated railroad cut into which Davis's men fled for protection against the advance of Fowler (14th Brooklyn) from the south, and Dawes (6th Wis.) from the east. Dawes brought a gun to enfilade their position and formed his men across the cut, by Fowler's order to fire through it. Davis's Brigade consisted of three regiments-the 2d and 42d Miss., and the 55th N. C. This brigade fought east of the pike, Archer was confronted by Meredith's Iron Brigade, and the 'capture or destruction' was made in McPherson's Woods, and not in the railroad cut. This information is obtained from interviews with Gen. Meredith, Col. Fowler, Col. Bachelder, and from the official records. A former letter, as yet unpublished, will show additional light on the question."

Loss at Thompson's Station, Tenn. Daniel Burket, Co. B, 84th Ind., Ashland, Kan., wants to know the number of Union men captured at Thompson's Station, Tenn., March 4, 1863, by Van Dorn's rebel cavalry. [In the congratulatory order, dated Tullahoma, Tenn., March 31, 1863, Gen. Braxton Bragg announced the victory at Thompson's Station on March 5, 1863, stating that Van Dorn's troops utterly routed the Union troops, under Col. John Coburn, 33d Ind., killing and wounding a large number and capturing 1,221 prisoners, including 73 commissioned officers, many arms, etc. Winch's Chronicles of the Rebellion," which is considered pretty good authority, states that five regiments of United States Volunteers, with a battery and some cavalry, under Col. Coburn, were attacked and defeated at Spring Hill, Tenn., otherwise known as Thompson's Station, by Van Dorn's men, who were present in great force. Union loss, 1,200 officers and men taken prisoners, 400 killed and wounded. Rebel loss, 180 men men killed and 400 wounded. The rebel stracking force was 30,-000 strong. The Surgeon-General of the United States Army reports that at Thompson's Station. Tenn., March 4 and 5, 1863, the 33d and 85th Ind., 22d Wis., 19th Mich., 124th Ohio, and 18th Philadelphia, Pa., asks his comrades who can Ohio battery, and detachments from the 2d tell a good story, to write something of the Mich. Cav., 9th Pa. Cav., and 4th Ky. Cav., deeds of daring by which they put down the under command of Col. John Coburn, 33d Ind., lost 100 men killled, 300 wounded, and 1,306 missing. Van Dorn's loss, in making this cap-F. A. Liebschutz, Brevet First Lieutenant, ture, was 150 killed and 450 wounded. This

He Fired the Mine. E. H. Turner, Youngstown, O., says that he can give the name of the man who struck the match which blew up the mine in front of Petersburg. His name was Henry Reese, of Minersville, Pa., and he was afterwards promoted to a Lieutenantcy in Co. F. 48th Pa. Prior to battling single-handed with his brave boys his promotion he was a private in the same company along with the writer and Capt. Jack Crawford, who can give all the information necessary on the subject. Scattering.

M. W. Sampson, Clitherall, Minn., says: Put me down as a subscriber to THE NA-TIONAL TRIBUNE as long as I live. I am always glad to hear from the old boys of the sixties. They ought to be united and stand by each other as they did in the days of old. Fearley Straub, Mulhall, Okla. Ter., says that he would like some comrade to send him of the Tennessee."

Chas. E. Rogers, Co. H, 9th, and Co. H, 6th N. H., Lynn, Mass., says that he wishes to express his thanks and also his appreciation of the many answers he has secured through the

assistance of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. Porter G. Hogdon, Co. F. 11th Vt., North Craftsbury, Vt., says that he was at the Encampment, but that he could not get around much, on account of his disabilities. He did not visit any of the public buildings, although he was very desirous to see the city once more told the tale; it was the last! Let us yield to and see the great changes which have taken place. He was in the vicinity of the city from Sept. 1, 1862, to May 1, 1864, and is well acquainted with the place as it was then.

> Important to Fleshy People. We have noticed a page article in the Boston Globe on reducing weight at a very small ex-





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take charge of permanent and pleasant business in city and work surrounding country, in Co. E, 15th Iowa, says that Comrade G. W. legilimate and exceedingly profitable Liberal cash ders were going to cause a gap between the troops of the two corps, which they did. I do not think of the Washington Monument a Twentieth and able to give first-class references. Preferences Corps badge engraved "John Weigant, Co. B, 149th N. Y. Vols., 3d Brig., Army of Georgia." and able to give first-class references. Preference given to man with a little capital, though lack of it will not prevent engagement if applicant suits in "Coal Oil Johany," as Comrade Bowen is known to the G.A.E. men of Nebraska, says Comrade Sisson will be glad to return the LINE. A few ?acancies in other cities. Address. At ONCE. Most, Crowell & Kirkpairick, Springfeld.

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